THEY ARE SATISFIED

The General Secretary and Treasurer of the C. E. Union.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENTION

In a More Forward State of Preparation Than Usual.

MORE COMMITTEEMEN

Secretary John Willis Baer and Treasure William Shaw of the United Society of Christian Endeaver, who visited Washington Friday to confer with the committee of '96, and who were present and spoke at the missionary mass meeting of the District ur-ion, held in Calvary Baptist Church, expressed themselves to the officers of the union as highly gratified over the condition of the preparations so far made for the Washington convention, which will be held in July next. Mr. Shaw had charge of the finances for the Boston convention last year, and took a particular interest in learning all the details as arranged up to this time by the local finance committee He had a long conference with Mr. W. B. Robison, chairman of the finance committee, and others of the committee of '96, who explained to him the methods adopted who explained to him the methods adopted for raising a sum of \$10,000 among the Endeavorers themselves—most of which has already been subscribed—as well as the fund of \$15,000 which it is proposed to ask from the buriness men of the city. He was also told of the appointment of the citizens' advisory finance committee, whose members are some of the most prominent business men and citizens of Washington.

Satisfied With the Arrangements. He expressed himself as delighted with the arrangements already entered into, and said the financial outlook was much brigher than it was in Boston at a corresponding period last year. He felt confident that the committee had made no mistakes and that their efforts would be emi-

takes and that their efforts would be eminently successful. In company with some of the members of the company with some of the members of the company with some of the general officers spent a considerable portion of their stay in Washington visiting the different churches and open-air places where it is intended to crect the great tents for the accommodation of the multitudes who will wish to attend the large meetings. Both Mr. Baer and Mr. Shaw were very much pleased with the progress made by the committee, and Mr. Baer said that he left Washington with less anxiety for the perfection of the arrangements for handling the expected crowds than had hitherto been the case when he visited other conbeen the case when he visited other con vention cities at this stage of the proceed-

An Important Meeting.

The committee of '96 held an important meeting at headquarters yesterday afternoon, and after the usual preliminary business a number of communications were read. A letter was received from Judge L. J. Kirkpatrick, president of the Indiana State Union, stating that he would be in Washington Thursday to engage a hotel as headquarters for the Indiana delegation for the international convention next July. A letter from the Christian Endeavorers of the First Congregational Church, offering the use of their church as headquarters for the Massachusetts delegation, was received. The secretary was instructed to communicate with this society, and inform them that, pursuant to their request, the headquarters for Massachusetts would be assigned to their church. A letter from the Christian Endeavorers of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church offered the use of their edifice for headquarters purposes, and also requested that the rally of the Disciples of Christ be held in their church. Disciples of Christ be field in their church.

A cordial resolution from the Washington
District Epworth League, passed at their
fifth annual convention recently held, was
read and gratefully acknowledged in a resolution, which the secretary was instructed
to convey to the secretary of the Epworth

A subcommittee, consisting of Judge Tayor and Messrs. Leet and Sleman, was appointed for the purpose of submitting to the next meeting of the committee, which will be held Friday evening of this week, an outline for the program of the annual District convention, which occurs in January

It was resolved that three tents, seating about 10,000 persons each, be provided, instead of four, as heretofore planned by the committee, and, in addition thereto, that ten or more meeting places, seating from 1,000 to 1,500 each, be provided, for which it is understood that the same character of exercises and speakers shall be secured and that these meetings shall be made a and that these meetings shall be made a part of the regular program. At the same time the committee holds itself in readiness, if given sufficient notice, to furnish the fourth tent, as originally intended, if it shall be at any subsequent time deemed advisable as tay

dvisable so to do.

The following appointments were made The following appointments were made upon the entertainment committee: Mr. F. M. Bradley of the Ninth Street Christian Church, W. I. Simpson of the Western Presbyterian Church, and Mr. W. W. Warwick of the Central Presbyterian Church. Appointments on the auxiliary committees were made as follows: West Street Presbyterian Church.

Decoration committee-Fred Leetch, Reatrice Graham, Anna Kinsinger,

Ushers committee-Robert Leetch, Fred Leetch, Reese Alexander, J. E. Hagner, Chas. Brown, Walter English, A. B. Bennett, jr., Robert Houghton, Chas. Mac

Entertainment committee-W. L. Moulton, Mrs. W. L. Moulton, Lena Kayser, Cora Pimper, Edith Leetch, Fannie Gilbert,

S. A. Swindells.

Excursion committee—C. J. Hepburn Excursion committee—C. J. Hepburn,
Registration committee—Jno. C. Lewis,
Alice Hagner, Lizzle MacGowan,
Music committee—J. H. Hunter,
Reception committee—R. P. Waddy, Miss
J. B. MacGowan, Martha Berry, Suste
Thomas, Lottle Mayfield, Fannie Gilbert,

Elizabeth Alexander, Lu. Tschiefly, Bettle Tschiefly, Edith Leetch, Anna Hoffman Tschiefly, Edith Leetch, Anna Hoffman, Edith Appleby, W. H. Lewis, Mary Lewis, Bessle Lewis, Etta Hagner, Bertha Davis, May Hedrick, Mina Grove, Margaret Win-ship, Lucien Swindells, Wm. Hedrick, Maud Mann, Annabel Leetch, Jno. Lacy.

First Presbyterian Church.

Decoration committee-Dean Swift, Fran ces Tolman, Theresa Mohr, Ethel Tracy. Ushers' committee-Ben.T. Webster, Dean Swift, Miss Bunn, E. O. Knight, A. Knight, Ronal Le Mat, Jas. L. Norris, jr. Entertainment committee-Eugenia Mul-

lican, Amy Charles, Dora Dalrymple, Lillian Craigen, M. R. Sammons, H. L. Con-Excursion committee-Dr. Wm. M. New-

Registration committee-E. D. Tracy, Mae

Fritts, Ella Luckett, Etta Craigen. Music committee-Dr. G. Johnston. Reception committee-Blanche Hine, Bes Reception committee—Blanche Hine, Bestel Hine, Izene Batley, Ada Ashley, Frances Tolman, Isabel Wilbur, Amelia Marcaalk, Mary A. Duguid, Berte Laramore, Virgle Galbreath, F. A. Fenning, Faith Tyler, M. Carrie, Smith, Florence Mullican, Stella Mullican, Mamie Byrne, Hattie Slater, Ella Haney, Flora Plugge, Dr. W. S. Newell, C. C. Billings, H. L. Conner.

Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Decoration committee-Jas. A. McElwee Mrs. Wm. Tullock, Mrs. Page L. Zimmer-

Ushers' committee-W. H. Stevanes, H. E. Johnson, Wm. H. Adams, H. M. Adams, Wm. Tullock, Howard Hoover, Jno. Kelly, E. M. Merrick, Chas. E. Hoover, Harry

Entertainment committee—Minnie Bab-cock, Athalia Yingling, Mary C. Duncan, May Graff, Mrs. W. H. Stevens, D. P. Wol-haupter, fr., C. J. Williamson. Excursion committee—Wm. N. Cromwell.

Registration committee—Mrs. Page, L. Zimmerman, Mrs. Wm. Tulloch. Zimmerman, Mrs. Wm, Tulloch.

Music committee—Jas. A. McElwee.
Reception committee — Edna Hercher,
Mary Hoover, Ruth Sylvester, Mary Andrews, Sidney Culverwell, Miss J. Babcock, Miss L. Vannemann, Mrs. Frank
Barnes, Mary Davis, Mrs. D. P. Wolhaupter, jr., Florence Barron, Ida Nourse, Daisy

Nourse, Robert Nourse, Jos. T. Kelly, jr., Calvin Milans, W. E. Saunders. North Presbyterian Church.

Decoration committee-Florence Kidwell,

John Stewart, Will'am Armstrong, Homer Wheeler, Campbell Reed, Harry Wells, Eddie Argel, William Stein, Howard Omohun-

dra.

Entertainment committee—Mrs. A. M.
Bennett, Minnie Schmidt, Mabel Levi, Mamie Lowry, Cyrus Wheéler, Effie Henry,
John Stewart.

Excursion committee—Geo. Davis.
Registration committee—Dr. M. C. Bennett, Kate Steinman, Mamie Lowry,
Music committee—Florence Kidwell.

Music committee-Florence Kidwell. Music committee—Florence Kidwell.
Reception committee—Jennie Furmage,
Mary Kaiser, Lillie Kerr, Evelyn Carrier,
Hannah Selby, Effie Henry, Irene Connor,
Lottie Ker, Louise Bell, Helen Wells, Minnie Schmidt, Nellie Edson, Aanie Roberts,
W. J. McLellan, Joseph Fisk, Samuel Phillips, H. A. Campbell, Mamie West, Louise
Kemon, Marion Ollver, Minnie Chamberlin,
Lillie Witherow, Maggie Olivar, Kate Hendricks, Bess'e Hobson dricks, Bess'e Hobson

Eastern Presbyterian Church. Decoration committee-Lulu Cole, Thad.

Sargent, Chrissie Thomson. Ushers committee-Jas. Austin. Edga: Buckingham, Geo. Campbell, W. E. Cotten, H. A. Dobson, Chas. Fuller, Herbert Hunter, Milton Kettler, Harry Pierce.

Entertainment committee—B. May Hunt-er, W. C. Cole, Mary Irwin, Helen Jamison, Mattle King, Carolie Robinette, Gena Pol-

Excursion committee-Harry Shonts.

Excursion committee—Harry Shonts.

Registration committee—C. G. Morgan,

Bassie Warden, Rosalle Robinette.

Music committee—Geo. Spidel.

Reception committee—W. H. Dobson,

Lydia Block, Carrie Fuller, Ruth Gardner,

Fannie Jeter, Helen Olmsted, Blossom Olm
sted, Lottie Richmond, Janet Smith, Louise

Storm, Hattie Sargent, May McCabe, Maul Storm, Hattie Sargent, May McCabe, Maud Tiffany, Flora Whitney, Effie Yoder, Clar-ice Collins, Glenmore Appleh, Minnie Bowles, Maud Bowles, Anna Cooley, Wm Josie Dobson, Ralph Hazard, Fan-

Assembly Presbyterian Church. Decoration committee-Blanche Allison, J.

W. Beatty, Robert Trousland. Ushers' committee-Carl Davis, Clare Davis, O. A. T. Swaine, Elmer H. Brown, Joseph A. Murphy, Walter L. Gallaher, E. Ralph Shane, Robert A. McPherson, Sam'l D. McPherson.

Entertainment committee — Robert A.

Entertainment committee - Robert A.
Clum, Eugene C. Brown, Robert Trousland,
Alton B. Carty, Emily C. Van Vleck, L.
Blanch McElfresh, Cassie M. Norman.
Excursion committee-Cora A. Lord.
Registration committee-John M. Foster,
A. Stella Tucker, Blanche Campbell.
Music committee-Ella C. Lyman.
Recention committee, Centrude, A. Davis,

Music committee—Elia C. Lyman.
Reception committee—Gertrude A. Davis,
Vena A. Wells, Emma C. Wells, H. Evelyn
Crippen, Edwin G. Glorins, Helen A. Willis,
Nellie Brown, Helen Stockton, Winifred L.
Stockton, Edith G. McArthur, Florence R.
Keene, Fern Chapman, Hoyt Lamson, Clara
Clum, Edith G. Granville.

Calvary Baptist Church.

Ushers-W. W. Everett, Louis D. Bliss, Frank C. Bliss, Arthur Copeland, Geo. E. Hebbard, Walter H. Moling, E. C. Schneider, Arthur B. Seibold, Geo. G. Seibold, Samuel T. Smith, Dr. F. A. Swartwout, A. R. Thorn-T. Smith, Dr. F. A. Swartwout, A. R. Thornton, Geo. N. Everett, Geo. Mertz, John E. Dawson, Albert A. Clemons, J. M. Buzzell, F. M. Conser, Asa L. Gilbert, Thos. E. Gilbert, John W. Hobbs, J. Edwin Kennedy, Chas. E. Marsh, Harry Greene, Harry Perkins, J. Franklin Philp, Chas. K. Robinson, W. W. Werntz, Samuel E. Aler, Thomas Morrill, S. G. Blackwood, A. A. Hobson, Chas. F. Burt, Geo. H. Judd, Frank S. Browne.

rowne. Music committee—Pierson H. Bristow. Music committee—Pierson H. Bristow. Reception committee—Anna J. Bell, Katharine A. Stickney, Etta L. Hoskins, M. O. Buckingham, Fred. M. Hoskins, Sadie E. White, Kate S. White, Mrs. Arthur Copeland, Edith Cory, Louise Akers, Ivah Richards, Florence M. Halley, Ethel Foster, Eugene Mason, Harry C. Wilson, H. B. Waddy, Mrs. H. B. Waddy, Helen A. Gleason, Irene A. Cowman, Carrie McConahay, Hettle N. Diver, Chas. C. Adams, Mrs. Chas. C. Adams, Mabel Vaughn, Wm. H. Bartlett, J. D. Bridger, Rosamond K. Stickney, Raymond Pearson, Cynthia Bean, Nellie Hanley, Grace Guard, Ida Pyle, Minnie A. Roberts, Helen McKeever, Nettie B. Browne, Rose A. Davidson.

A. Davidson.

Decoration committee—Anna Prentiss, H.B. Waddy, Mrs. H. B. Waddy.

Granting Samuel T. Entertainment committee—Samuel Smith, Geo. E. Hebbard, Eugene Mason, Smith, Geo. E. Hebbard, Eugene Mason, E. C. Schneider, Chas. F. Burt, Mrs. H. B. Waddy, Emily Gillman, Dr. F. A. Swartwout, Mrs. F. A. Swartwout, Mrs. F. A. Swartwout, Eertha Loucks, Blanche Howlett, Etta M. Searle, E. Pauline Wise, Mrs. G. J. Drew, Helen B. Gillman, Chas. E. Marsh, Mrs. L. D. Bliss, Mrs. T. E. Gilbert, Annie M. Aler, Lillie R. Major, Wellesca Pollock, Mary I. McKeever, Lena Hazzard, Edythe Carrigan, Fred Hoskins, Virginia Taylor, Alice A. West. Excursion committee—W. W. Everett. Registration committee—Mary E. Bond, Mary C. Carr, Frank L. Stickney.

Calvary Baptist (Intermediate). Decoration committee-Fern Hoskins, Lou-E. Ballenger, D. Laurence Chambers. Ushers committee-D. Laurence Chambers, William Matthews, Thomas Grasty, Harry Crowell, Owen Penney. Entertainment committee-Horac Gillman, Ethel Webb. Edna Stout. Excursion committee-Thos. Grasty. Registration committee—Lou E. Ballenger, Lola May Evans, Alice Hatch. Music committee—Sadie M. Guard. Reception committee—Geo. F. Gillman, Alice V. Vaughn, Walter P. Plumley, Estelle Stout,

Leora Goddard. Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church. Decoration-Joseph M. Morgan, Emily Peck, Mary F. Berry.

Ushers' committee-Robt, H. Young, Edward Peck, Clarence Exley, Hulbert Young, Wade Jolly, Joseph M. Morgan, Fred, Lapham. Ray Rogers, Hubert Snow.

Entertainment committee-Fannie Apple-by, Clara Young, Lillian F. Bartlett, Roht. H. Young, Mira Roby, Helen Wright, Ray

Rogers.
Excursion committee-W, H. Ronsaville. Registration committee-James M. Sperae, Josie Peck, Mira Chittenden.

Music committee—Mrs. L. C. Lapham.

Josie Peck, Mira Chittenden.
Music committee—Mrs. L. C. Lapham.
Reception committee—Paul Sleman, Lillia
Ketcham, Louise Sleman, Bessie Jolly,
Cları Young, Mamie Wright, Ruth Herrioth, Imogene Ickis, Kate Ronsaville, J.
L. Eysman, F. P. Eysman, Bessie Emery,
Roy Herron, W. J. Bowman, Lena Davis,
Miss R. P. Miller, Ada Gillin, Nellie Somer-Miss R. P. Miller, Ada Gillin, Nellie Somer-ville, Sidney Exley, Rose Baker, Bessie Somerville, Edgar Campbell, Mrs. Edgar Campbell, Gussie Nichols.

Union Methodist Episcopal Church. Decoration committee-A. S. Taylor, Willard Rugg, Lucy Hilton.

Ushers' committee-G. M. Berry, Clifton Smith, Willard Rugg, Ed. Sinclair, George Dyer, Ernest Durnbaugh, Percy McGlue, Charles Dougherty.

Entertainment committee—G. Morrison, Miss M. Brooke, Mrs. M. Morrison, Mrs. S. Irwin, Mrs. W. Nicholson, Miss L. Grimes, Mrs. Irene Miller. Excursion committee—Manning Fernan-

dez.
Registration committee-Dr. C. J. Ladson Grace Cobaugh, Winnie Rothrock.

Grace Cobaugh, Winnie Rothfock.

Music committee—J. Crawford.

Reception committee—Miss E. Hunter,
Mary E. Emmart, Miss E. B. Hodge, Miss
B. Meaney, Miss B. Taylor, Mrs. C. J. Ladson, Myrtle Will, Rev. Alex. Bielaski, E. S.
Wescott, George Hilton, Bruce Bielaski,
Frank Mann, William Crocker, Miss Minmia Daughton. nie Daughton.

Marvin Chapel M. E. South Decoration committee-Mr. Wright, Rhoda

Cocksey, Rose Davis. Ushers' committee-H. A. Beck, J. W. Hummer, D. L. Parks, Enoch Bradshaw, Guy Bell, Lee Bicksler, Mr. Byrne, Carl Boyd, Mr. Davis.
Entertainment committee—Rev. W. S.
Hammond, Mr. Byrne, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs.
Boyd, Alta West, Miss Smith, Miss Seward.

Excursion committee-Mr. Boyd. Registration committee-C. Brown, Miss

Registration committee—C. Brown, Miss Shepherd, Mary Reid. Music committee—R. S. Whaley. Reception committee—Miss M. Faucett, Mattie West, Gus Rowe, Miss A. Phebus, Miss M. Garrett, Miss M. Reucher, Miss S. Monroe, Miss R. Mann, Mrs. Whaley, M. E. Legg, Miss Newton, Mr. Wright, B. Patter-son, E. S. Tucker, Miss R. Garrett. Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

Decoration committee-R. T. Harris, Miss J. R. Bush, Miss J. M. Spears. Ushers' committee—Lewis E. Reed, R. T. Harris, Geo. A. Robinson, Richard Turner,

Benj. Slade, James Rollins, Thos. J. Field Clarence White, Chas. H. Lassiter. Entertainment committee—J. H. Mahoney, Mrs. Amelia Brooks, Rachel Geary, Mrs. Alice Chase, Celia Smith, Mrs. Eddie Harris, Geo. Brown. Excursion committee—E. H. Hunter.

Registration committee—Miss M. E. Beckett. Clcily Payne, John Mahoney.
Music committee—E. H. Hunter.
Reception committee—E. A. Clark, Hattle
Geary, Christina Carter, Ida Brown, Florence Hawkins, Berthenia Davis, Julia Harrison, Mrs. M. C. Howard, Mary Ferguson,
Mrs. Maria Ricks, Bessie Hall, W. H. Dawley, Rebecca Thompkins, Geo. Brown. Ushers committee-O. A. Danzenbaker,

Keller Memorial Lutheran. Decoration committee-Mrs. L. A. Kal-

oack, Mrs. G. W. Carr, Adolph Bowlder. Ushers' committee-Chas. Boyd, W. K. Erb, D. W. Keck.

Entertainment committee-Mrs. D. W Keck, Miss M. M. Keck, L.-A. Kalbach.

Excursion committee—George L. Beeler.
Registration committee—Jos. Boss, Edith
Keck, Lily Bowlder.
Music committee—W. O. Little.
Reception committee—Rev. C. H. Butler,
R. H. Bowlder, Mrs. Chas. Boyd, Mrs. C.
A. Sickle, Miss C. Chase.

NEW AND OLD ENGLANDERS.

The Generally Accepted Type and What is Familiar to Modern Eyes. From the New York World.

The latest contributor to our knowledge of ourselves is the eminent British author, Mr. Hall Caine. As Mr. Caine is undoubtedly an acute observer and a careful delineator, he carries the presumption of authority in his utterances. He has begun his studies of the 'genus homo Americanus' in New England. He has visited Buzzard's Bay, has driven over the sandy soil and through the scrub oaks of Cape Cod, and he has found out why the descendants of the Puritans are "a thin, wiry, lean, lantern-jawed race," and why the 'hard lines grow around their cheeks and that double bar across their forehead." It is possible that the traditional descrip-

ion of the New Englander is correct. It is also possible that it may be erroneous. His ancestors were not given to the pleasures of the table. the table. Common consent has fixed the type of Brother Jonathan and of Uncle Sam to fit Hall Caine's description. Still, a few facts which will hardly be disputed leave the question an open one.

In the revolutionary war the generals and states of the same than the same transfer.

In the revolutionary war the generals and statesmen from New England were not noticeably lean. On the contrary, they were rather heavy weights. The athletes of our New England colleges are as heavily built as their competitors in Old England. Our rowing crews and foot ball teams equal theirs in weight. In the athletic contests the English excel in speed and agility, the New Englanders in strength. The New England dinner alike in New York or Chicago or St. Louis presents an array of solid cago or St. Louis presents an array of solid and comfortable-looking citizens. The New England Congressmen hold their own on all

scales.

On the other hand, we are familiar with many types of Englishmen. Those whom we do not know personally we know by their portraits. If John Buil of a hundred years ago was overfed and beefy, the English gentleman of today is different. The English men of letters look like men of letters. The college professors, the poets and painters of England are certainly rather lean than fat. The English actor is a personable man. The English diplomat and tourist might wear an American ready-made suit. Even the English aristocrats who have married our heiresses are not noticeably heavy our heiresses are not noticeably heavy weights in any way. In the absence of anthropometrical statistics it would be unfain thropometrical statistics it would be unfair to dogmatize. No scientist would offer to weigh a New England dinner against a lord mayor's benquet. But, taking the two races generally, there does not seem to be a wide variation in the physical type, and there

If the early settlers of New England fared If the early settlers of New England fared badlytheir descendants are not kept thin by hunger. For several generations now the New Englander has generally managed to get the best that the country could furnish, and he has enjoyed it. The modern high standard of living owes much to New England influences. To those who know him perhaps better than Hall Caine does the modern New Englander is the type of commodern New Englander is the type of con

fort. . There is eminent authority for believing There is eminent authority for believing that what every one says must be true. There is also eminent authority for the dictum that every generally accepted opinion is erroneous. Perhaps in following the generally accepted opinion of the type of the New Englander Mr. Hall Caine has merely lent the weight of his authority to make the control of the support of the s lent the weight of his authority to a myth which ceased to be true before he saw New

CAMERA FIENDS.

Working on a New Scheme to Catch Snap Shots.

From the Albany State.

"The camera flends are working a new scheme for catching snap shots," remarked a friend to me, as we rode down town in a Belt Line car. Nothing is too sacred or private for these people. Some of them have been known to take a picture of a clergyman in the act of praying in his pulpit. Now they have taken up the idea of making collections of photographs of pretty girls and women. They carry their kodaks with them on railroad trains and get a iocus on every pretty face they can get into range. A friend of mine living on Pine Hill has a very pretty daughter, aged about sixteen years. She had been visiting some friends up north and returned home the other day. She was quite excited and indignant over something which had happened to her on the train coming home. She told her mother that a man on the train had aimed his camera at her, and before she realized what he was about, had taken her nightness her was again of that hecouse her picture. She was sure of that, because he had looked at her with an exultant sort he had looked at her with an exultant sort of expression on his face, as though he was saying to himself, 'I've got you on my list.' The fellow took the photograph of other ladies in the car, and when the train arrived at the station he walked out of the car with the proud air of a hunter who was just returning from a successful

who was just returning from a successful day's hunt.
"Now, what do you think of that?" asked my friend. "That fellow could not do any-thing like that south of Baltimore. Respectable people would mob him. He is no better than a thief in taking a lady's picture in a surreptitious manner and without her consent. It is high time to draw a line somewhere within which these kodak fiends can carry on their operations. Respectable ladies traveling without escort are at the mercy of these people, and something should be done to put a stop to this prac-tice. I wish you would say something about it in your paper."

A "LIVING PICTURE" TRACEDY. Some Children Carry Realism Too Far

to Suit Maternal Critics. From the Philadelphia Call.

A few days ago a score or more of boys and girls, whose ages ranged from seven to ten years, living in the upper part of Port Jervis, were wild with delight over the prospect of a series of shows to be given by several enterprising youngsters of their own age in a barn owned by a merchant. An admission fee of five pins was charged, and all the pincushions in the neighborhood were depleted. The barn was crowded. The show was a great success, and it was anrounced that it would be repeated on the

following day.

The children gave such a vivid outline of The children gave such a vivid outline of the performance as to create suspicion that all was not right. The mothers concluded to attend the performance and were horrised to see the curtain drawn up on pictures in which their offspring were exposed as naked as on the day they were born.

Each mother made a rush for her child, and, drawing him or her across her knee, proceeded to play such attendance to fill the

ceeded to play such tattoos as to fill the The living-picture exhibition having been broken up it was thought that the show business had been disposed of. Not so. Several of the youngsters had seen "Old Ken-tucky" and decided to give a repetition. All went well until the fire

the barn caught fire, and it took the com-bined efforts of the neighborhood to put it out, not to speak of the narrow escape of thirty or more children from death. The barn has been padlocked.

Mrs. Reid's Vivid Dream From the Stanford (Ky.) Journal.

Mrs. John Reid went to visit relatives at Paint Lick. The next morning after her arrival she announced at breakfast that she had dreamed the night before that some one had entered her cellar at home and stolen some of her preserves. She was laughed at, but so deep was the impression made upon her mind by the dream tha Railroads Have Lost \$1,000 Per Mile she curtailed her visit and returned home. She went into the cellar, to find that her dream was not all a dream, for some one had been in her preserves and had taken thirty-two quarts in her absence. The thief made a careful selection, taking only preserves, and some of every kind she had.

SOUTH WASHINGTON

Questions Discussed by Citizens' Association Executive Committee.

GARBAGE AND JAMES CREEK CANAL

Meeting Followed by an Enjoyable Banquet.

FOR COMMISSIONER

Last evening at the South Washington Athletic Club house the executive commit ee of the South Washington Citizens' Association held an interesting meeting, those present being Dr. E. C. C. Winter, president of the association; Secretary Henry Story, John Quinn, James Martin, jr., W A. Richards, J. B. Prout, M. Fitzgerald, James F. Shea, Charles Schaeffer, E. Edwards and B. Leonard. In opening the meet ng Dr. Winter called attention of the com mittee to the James Creek canal, telling of the death of Mrs. Cummins in this death trap only a few days ago. The mother of this unfortunate woman, he said, will enter suit against the District, and he thought she had a good case. Since this fatality and the call of the committee on the authoritics the Commissioners have caused the erection of a fence about the canal, showing tha

there had been negligence.

The committee discussed this case, and President Winter said he wanted it decided whether or not the association is to lend a belping hand to the mother of the unfortunate woman, but no decision was reached. Next in order came up the garbage ques tion and the terms of the permit for the South Capitol Street Association was dissouth Capitol Street Association was discussed. It was stated that the permit called for a one-story structure, and that a two story structure was being put up. During the discussion of the garbage ques-tion Mr. Schaeffer said he had been told by

Dr. Hammett that a crematory would probably be built on the banks of Rock creek ably be built on the banks of Rock creek opposite the P street car stables.

Mr. Martin spoke of the question of removing the night soil, and it was stated that the collections amounted to 190 barrels a day. He thought that more of the filth was dumped in the river than was taken down the river in steamboats. He thought that the executive committee

should swear out warrants and have wit-nesses summoned to court. Then he thought the members of the committee should at-tend the court in a body and look after the

case.

Presidents Winters, speaking of the garbage factory, said he was afraid that South Washington would get it, and that it would come to stay. Committees Announced.

At this juncture the president announced representatives and committees as follows:

James F. Shea, representative to board of John Quinn, representative to the South Capitol Street Bridge Association.

Garbage-Jas. Martin, chairman; W. A. Richards and J. B. Dent. Steam railroads-David Murphy, chairman; James Horan and Andrew Oehman.

man; James Horan and Andrew Oehman. Sewers-Bernard Leonard, chairman; J. P. Edward and Edward Hall. Streets and alleys-R. J. Collins, chair-man; Thomas Martin and George Eaton. Improvements-Maurice Fitzgerald, chair-man; John Webster and F. A. Litchfield. Nulsance-Michael Brown, chairman; E. C. Gatchell and Charles Schaeffer.

Had a Banquet.

The committee then adjourned to Mr. Benjamin Kidd's establishment, in the adjoining building, and enjoyed a banquet, with several reporters as guests. This banquet was the first affair of the kind given by the members of this association, and it proved successful in every particular. Mr. nes F. Shea acted as toastmaster. In inviting the various members to express their views on different questions of interest, Mr. Shea took occasion to thank the newspapers for the help they had given the citizens of South Washington. The association, he said, had been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration by the press, which, he said, is a mighty power, and has achieved wonders. He felt cervain and has achieved wonders. He felt certain that the papers would continue to work in behalf of the District, and he also felt cer tain that South Washington would feel the benefits of the good work. South Wash-ington, he said, has been neglected in all kinds of improvements, including street improvements and sewers. The canal should be sewered, and if the association ontinues its nagging at the authorities he felt certain that some improvements would follow. With improvements, he said, will come a better class of houses and increase the number of good citizens. He said that it was the duty of the association to go hand in head with the beat of transcription. which he considers the central organization, and by doing so he was certain that South Washington will greatly improve. Reference was made to the evils of Jackson City, to which he said some attention can be paid later. By persistent efforts he thought the James Creek canal could be covered and the nulsance abated in a short while.

Garbage and Canal. Secretary Story said he had done all in his power to prevent the erection of the garbage plant. He read a letter from a friend in Boston giving information of conlemnation of a plant as a nuisance. Mr. Story also told of other information, and concluded by saying he gathered from Dr.

Woodward's report that he wants to burn the bodles of paupers and destroy waste paper at one of the plants. Mr. Fitzgerald told what he knew of sew-Mr. Fitzgerald told what he knew of sewers and of other improvements. He paid some reference to the James Creek canal as a pest spot, and said that the character of the place may be judged from the great difference in the quality of the sand taken from there. Years ago, he said, the sand taken was used for building purposes, but such is not the case now. Instead of nice, learn sand these learn sand these learns and the sand these learns and the sand these learns are the sand such is not the case now. Instead of nice, clean sand, there is a mixture of black mud and sand, which is regarded as so unhealthy that its use in buildings is not permitted. This alone, he thinks, is sufficient reason for the condemnation of the place, and is ample reason why it should be sewered. The Tiber creek, he said, was sewered and hid from stear and he early and he ered and hid from view, and he could se no reason why similar action is not taken concerning this death trap.

"Unfortunately for the District," said President Winters, "we have no more Alexander R. Shepherd."

"If Alexander R. Shepherd had been a District Commissioner" said Mr. Eltzrar. District Commissioner," said Mr. Fitzger-ald, "the canal would have been sewered

The Bridge.

long ago."

Mr. Martin, speaking of the South Capitol street bridge project said that the necessary surveys had been made, and so far as h had been able to ascertain the prospects for the building of a bridge are very bright. It was stated that as soon as the bridge s constructed there will be a line of cars down South Capitol street and

cross the bridge.
Complaint was made that the Anacostia Rallroad Company was not running cars across M street, and this neglect, it was thought, was in violation of the terms of the road's charter. It was suggested that members of the committee call upon Mr. Phillips of the Metropolitan road and consult with him about the idea of his road purchasing the Anacostia franchise.

For Commissioner.

Mr. Story suggested that it was abou time South Washington had a man in the Commissioners' office, and he proposed that Mr. James F. Shea be named as the choice of the association for the office of Commissioner. His remark was seconded by sev eral members of the committee.

The committee then voted a resolution of thanks to the press of the city and ad-

in Two Years. The interstate commerce commission has just issued a preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1805, prepared by the statistician. The repert covers 650 roads, with 164,529 miles of

DIMINISHED EARNINGS.

line, or 92 per cent of the total mileage in THE MONROE DOCTRINE the United States. The gross earnings were \$1,003,022,853, of which \$203,465,792 were from passenger service, \$683,022,988 from freight service, and \$26,217,595 were other earnings from operation, covering the earnings from telegraph, car mileage the earnings from telegraph, car mileage balances, switching charges, etc. The operating expenses were \$677,667,635, leaving net earnings of \$325,355,218, as compared with net earnings of \$320,137,670 for the same roads in 1894. Reduced to a mileage basis, gross earnings were \$6,096, operating expenses were \$4,119 and net earnings were \$1,977, or a decrease in gross earnings of \$13 per mile as compared with 1894, and of \$1,694 per mile as compared with 1893; a decrease in operating expenses of \$44 per decrease in operating expenses of \$44 per mile as compared with 1894, and of \$757 per mile as compared with 1893. Net earnings show gain over 1894 of \$31 per mile of line, but a decrease of \$337 per mile as compared with 1893. Passenger receipts fell off \$177 recompared with 1894 while per mile as compared with 1894, freight receipts show a gain of \$149 per

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Capt. White's Annual Report Shows the Hazards of a Clerk. The report of Capt. James E. White, su perintendent of the railway mail service, shows that during the year 497 accidents occurred to railway post offices, in which seven clerks were killed and 178 injured while on duty, an increase over last year of 137 accidents and twenty-seven clerks killed and injured. The superintendent rekilled and injured. The superintendent renews his recommendation for the passage of a bill making provision for the relief of clerks injured in the line of duty, and for their dependents. During the past ten years 3,185 accidents occurred to railway post offices, in which sixty-four clerks were killed and 1,500 injured.

Of the 10,377,575,040 places distributed

were killed and 1,500 injured.
Of the 10,377,875,040 pieces distributed and redistributed, but 1,166,682 errors occurred, being one error for each 8,894 pieces handled correctly, as compared with one for each 2,834 pieces in 1890, one for each 5,564 in 1892, and one for each 7,831 pieces in 1894. This is the best record to date.

The superintendent attributes the degree The superintendent attributes the degree of efficiency to the fact that the civil service has resulted in securing only compe-tent men for railway postal clerks.

RHODE ISLAND'S POPULATION. Denser Than That of Any Other State

From the New York Sun. The census recently taken of the inhabitants of little Rhode Island preserves the state's claim, which, although often disputed, has not been overcome for more than a century, of being the most thickly populated state in the Union. Rhode Island is the smallest of the states in respect of area, covering only 1,300 square miles, while Delaware has 2,100, Connecticut 4,700 and New Jersey 8,300. But the population of the state is in excess of 350,000 and increasing rapidly.

During the first twenty years following the revolutionary war Rhode Island, which tecame a state in 17%, gained very little

in population, and in the year 1800 the total population reached only 175,000, or less than mart of what it is today. With the enormous increase of manufactures, however, during and since the close of the war, the industrial population of the Union's smallest state, which now has \$40,000,000 invested in the cotton factories and as much more in week. cotton factories, and as much more in woolen mills, has taken a rapid jump upward.

Since the taking of the first federal census in 1790, when there were, on the average, sixty-three inhabitants to the square mile in Rhode Island, until the present, when the average number is 354 the state has reaverage number is 354, the state has retained its distinction of being the mos closely populated in the country. Massa chusetts has held the second place and Con necticut had the third until 1870, when New necticut had the third until 1870, when New Jersey superseded it, and Connecticut fell to fourth place. Compared with some European countries, however, the present density of population does not appear so great. By the last official enumeration the population per square mile in Belgium was 530 and in England 505.

and in England 505.

Rhode Island has a water area of 165 square miles, which is more than one-tenth the total surface of the state. The gain in its population has been greatest, of course, in the large cities, but the manufacturing it dustries of Rhode Island are diffused so gengrally that there are more than a dozen small towns with rapidly increasing indussmall towns with rapidly increasing indus trial population. Between 1870 and 1890 Pawtucket increased in population from 0,000 and Providence from 6,000 to 27,000. Woonsocket from 11,000 to 20,000 and Providence from 68,000 to 132,000. Bristol county, Rhode Island, which is south of Providence, on the Massachusetts border, has an area of only twenty-five square miles, who was New York prior to the approval. whereas New York, prior to the annexation of the new Westchester territory, had a

and area of forty square miles.

An erroneous notion prevails in many quarters that what regulates the density of population in a state or country is the compact habitation of all parts of it, but the fact is that a high percentage of population to the square mile compact form the country is the square mile compact form the square miles of the square miles. lation to the square mile comes from the or country, and rallroads or waterways ac

From the New York Tribune. Much use is made in the post office of a directory containing the names of all the streets in every city of the country. This is published by the Post Office Department at Washington, and is valuable in supplying addresses that are deficient or incorrect. From this volume it is learned that New York has a greater total of numbered streets than any other city. Its highest is 222d street. Chicago's highest is 138th street, in spite of the big areas which have been annexed to the western metropolis. Brooklyn has a 109th street. Curiously enough, Keene, N. H., with a population of less than ten thousand, has a 93d street. Philadelphia does not go above 72d street in numbered streets. Main is the most popular street name in the United States; 450 cities have Main streets. It is a remarkable fact that this city, the biggest of all, has no Main this city, the biggest of all, has no Main street It used to have, but has no longer, Washington's name has been given to 375 streets. There are some 275 High streets, of which New York has one, a short thoroughfare on the north side. Cities to the number of 175 each have a Broadway.

Forty-five cities and towns have a street named Blaine.

amed Blaine. Galveston, Texas, perhaps because there are only twenty-six letters in the alphabet, has adorned certain of its avenues with these names: Avenue M½, N½, O½, and so on to the end of the list. Kearney, Neb., alone has streets called X and Y. Columbia, Pa., has alleys bearing each letter of the alphabet, and Wheeling, W. Va. numbers alphabet, and Wheeling, W. Va., numbers its alleys from First to Thirty-third. Both Lexington, Ky., and Washington have a

PEOPLE WHO LIKE ANIMALS. Resemblances Which May Be Seen in the Human Countenance.

From Tid-Bits. It has often been stated that people have charge of certain animals grow to be like them in features, and, probably, to an extent, in habits. An 'ostler's face, for instance, tends to resemble that of a horse, while the keeper of monkeys develops fea tures which bear likeness to that animal. and men in charge of cattle become bovine

n appearance.

ne's lifetime.

Laps, when they are in the water, are in constant danger of being shot by seal hunters because they look so much like seals. In each case the head only appears above the water, and somewhat the same expres-sion of countenance is common to both. I cannot explain the reason why such resemblance should come to pass; I only say that such does happen to be the case take up the study of physiognomy, unless it

minded me of a camel.

Countenances bringing to mind foxes, pigs, elephants, baboons, fawns, rafbits, tigers and a host of other animals are to be met with.
The goat face is familiar to all of us, but not so the face resembling an owl. Such a one has come before me. One could see distinctly the round face, eyes like globes, and

re feroclous tiger, while the bulldog-like gnomy of the Bill Sykes genus is It must not be supposed that I am citing solitary cases. If the eyes are wide open and used freely, it will be possible to notice instances of animal face almost every day or

the thin nose, reminding one of the beak.

The cat is also represented, as is also the

The Claim of the English Press as to Its Origin Considerd. Advantages Resulting From an Alli ance With Great Britain Not

To the Editor of The Evening Star: We can always derive amusement from the holdings forth of the English press and this is especially the case now, when it seems anxious to show how much it doesn't know about the past history and present temper of our people. We are undergoing a course of instruc-

> tion to the effect that the Monroe doctrine is English, that we copied it, and that Engand is an older American power than the United States. And yet cold history shows that Canning's "doctrine" was against the Holy Alliance and was determined upon in 1824, the year after Monroe had announced that any European encroachment on this continent would be looked upon as unfriendly. The Holy Alliance is as dead as Canning, while the Monroe doctrine neve was livelier, and is directed against the only European power which is encroaching on this side. Lastly, the United States and Great Britain are coeval in America; when Great Britain are coeval in America; when we repudiated the oppressions of monarchy neither the land nor the men were created anew; a church reformed does not give up its past history, nor dees a washed face become another face.
>
> We are also instructed that the American claim against British India-rubber boundary lines is easily answered thus: "There is no such thing known to international

> is no such thing known to international law as the Monroe doctrine." But cold history once more shows that resistance to taxation without representation, resistance to the right of search, resistance to the intaxation without representation, resistance to the right of search, resistance to the iniquities of British free trade, etc., were quite unknown to international law until the United States made them not merely known, but profoundly respected, by her enforcement of them. And so it will be in 1897, if not sooner, with the Monroe or any other American doctrine.

> We are assured that there can be no war on this question for several reasons. First, it would be a civil war; again, cold history replies that there have been civil wars in England, in the United States, and between the two nations, and that when a conflict is irrepreselyled only reason will as your feet. is irrepressible, any reason will serve. Seond, we will not fight (and this idea is the secret of their "firmness"). The Spectator says we are "only giving the Monroe doctrine that judicious exercise which is as good for doctrines as for horses;" and Punch sings in a doggerel parody of a vile song, that we will "back down in a jiffy, and drop—for the present—Monroe." From this point of view, and judging from recent "indifferences," the English are excusable in thinking so, but as they are always mistaken on American questions, they may find that our present invertebrates at the court of St. James and nearer home have misrepresented the American people. Third, so far from fighting, when it was believed that Russia had "annexed China," the Venond, we will not fight (and this idea is the that Russia had "annexed China." the Venezuelan question was thrust aside and w exhelan question vas thrust aside and we were assured, for at least a week, that nature, sentiment and all manner of things showed that an Anglo-American alliance was the only hope for the civilized world, i. e., England. And our friends the enemy were brutally frank in setting forth the bandits which would account for the the benefits which would accrue from that alliance, somewhat as follows:

> > Advantages to the

England. 1. "Perfect hap pi-piness" as to Canada and the West Indies. 2. A free hand and a (British lion's) share in the western hamisphare. hemisphere.
3. Control over Nic aragua and the canal, as over Egypt and the Suez canal. 4. Saving the ex-

pense of keeping a cordon of establish-

ments on a war-foot

Advantages to

ing all around the United States concentration against that eastern hemi-sphere, which wickedly objects to British land-grabbing

At the first glance it would appear as if this division of material blessings was not strictly equitable, and we might ask with the darky: "Wot is you puttin' up against dis chicken?" But the question would be "American and vulgar." Rather we will "American and vulgar." Rather we will console ourseives with the sentimental satisfactions, of which there is a boundless store, such as: "Blool is thicker than water," "It is more blessed to give than to receive," "Him that taketh away thy sealceive, "Him that taketh away tny sear-skin cloak, forbid not to take thy gold mines also," etc., etc. That the English would protect us from Russia and France is humbug; those countries, besides showing themselves more friendly than England, have neither ships enough at home nor stations off our coast that we need fear; we could hold them off individually or collect-

sentiment, however, is a grand thing. The English papers the other day thought that as between England and Russia the American people could not hesitate for a moment if they had to choose. Let us refer once more to cold history. When our ively fer once more to cold history. When ciaimed a neutrality which she hardly tended to enforce until there was som plain talk on the subject. In the Maso and Slidell incident Great Britain raptur and Slidell incident Great Britain raptur-ously made preparations to fight one-half ously made preparations to fight one-half of us, until she was congratulated upon abandoning her own doctrine of the right of search and adopting ours. Between the treacherous foe of more than a hundred and twenty-five years' standing and a friend in need there should not be much hesitation. If we hated Ergland thoroughly we would have the strongest reasons for doing so, but contempt for her methods of invariably despoiling the weak and truck. invariably despoiling the weak and truck ling to or seeking allies against the stron

outwelghs hatred.

To return to the Monree doctrine. Is it a bluff and a lie, as the English press asserts? If so, there will be no end to the encroachments of Great Britain on this continent, and our own withers will be wrung in time. Cold history tells us there is absolutely no limit to the insatiable is absolutely no limit to the insatiable greed of the British "colonist," backed by the irsolent force of the British govern-ment—except war. "They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so for-midable an adversary." The answer is that we are relatively stronger, and the British empire, open to attack in her commerce and in a thousand points, is relatively weaker then in 1776 and 1812. The pressing question is: "Shall we mainweaker then in 1776 and 1812.

The pressing question is: "Shall we maintain the Monroe doctrine?" From every American point of view the answer comes: "Maintain it to the utmost at whatever medical new."

McK.

Swiss Mountain Vultures. From the Spectator.

But the most striking instance of the childdevouring tendency of these birds occurred in the Bernese Oberland. A child three rears old, called Anne Zurbuchen, was taken up to the high alp at hay-making time, and left asleep while the father fetched a load of hay. He returned to find the child gone. At the same time another peasant, called Henry Michel, was coming up the mountain by a rough path, when he heard a child cry. At I have heard that the Esquimaus and the same time he saw a lammergeler rise and sail away. Running up to the place, he and sair away. Running up to the place, ne found the little girl, unburt except for wounds in the arm and left hand, where the bird had clutched her. She had lost her socks, shoes and cap while being transported by the bird, the distance traversed being about 350 yards. The facts were all entered in the parish archives of the village of Heb. in the parish archives of the village of Hal keren; and the girl, who lived to be an old woman, was always known as "Geier Anni."

> Temporary Telephones. From the Boston Transcript. A novel idea in telephone practice has

been put into execution by a New England company. A letter has been sent to all the physicians in New Haven stating that in many cases of sudden attacks of illness a telephone from the house of a patient to

the residence of a physician would be of the greatest value. To meet this need, the company announced that upon the request of a person in the city limits, indorsed by the physician attendant, a telephone would be placed in the house for a period of thirty days for the sum of \$5, and if the family wished then to continue the service. family wished then to continue the service the same rates would be made for each suc c ed ng month. The plan promises to be

GREAT DISASTER IN SPAIN.

Fearful Fatality to Men and Women Engaged in Emptying Old Cartridges A terrible accident, resulting in a great loss of life, occurred yesterday at Palma, capital of the Island of Majorca, 130 miles south of Barcelona, Spain. Eighty persons, most of whom were women, were employed in emptying old cartridges outside the walls of the town, when one of the cartridges explcded in some unknown manner. There was a large quantity of powder that had been taken out of cartridges lying about over a large area and this was ignited by the discharge of the

this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridges. A tremendous explosion followed, which shattered the masonry of the town walls, which are extremely thick, and did much damage to houses.

Many of the dead and wounded were found at a considerable distance from the scene of the accident, they having been hurled bodily through the air by the force of the explosion. Some of the dead were terribly burned and mangled, so much so in a number of cases that identification will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. An official inquiry into the cause of the disaster will be held.

It is now known that thirty-seven women and fourteen men were instantly killed. Thirty-five women and five men were seriously injured, and of this number twenty have since died.

DEPREDATIONS OF POACHERS,

Said to Be Only Ten Buffalo Left in the National Park.

A dispatch from Butte, Mont., says: It is stated in connection with the arrest of J. S. Courtney, charged with killing buffalo in the National Park, that there are only ten of these animals left in the park; that the soldiers and park officials are unable to protect them from the poachers, and that the true condition of affairs is kept from the department at Washington. There are warrants out for the arrest of six others who were with Courtney in a recent raid, but so far they have eluded arrest. It is claimed other wild animals in the park are slaughtered as rapidly as the buffalo.

Effect of Pelagic Sealing.

The revenue cutter Bear, the last governnent vessel to leave Bering sea, has brought down some startling evidence of the effect of pelagic sealing upon the Alaskan seal herd, which frequents the Prebilof, or Seal Islands. This year not less than sixty school-ers began hunting in Bering sea August 1, and captured nearly 40,000 pelts, about 80 per cent of which were from females. This does not show the full extent of the injury

one.

The resident treasury officers and agents of the North American Commercial Company made a careful count of the dead pups found at the close of the season, when the sealing schooners had left the sea. The census was just completed when the Bear left, and reached 27,000, and does not include those in the last stores of stervition. It is those in the last stages of starvation. It is said that the actual pecuniary loss to the United States and the commercial world by this needless waste of animal life would reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Savs the Pool is Legal. President D. W. Caldwell of the Lake

Shore railway does not see anything wrong in the trunk line presidents' agreement. "There are positively no grounds," he says, "whereby any legal exception can be taken to the rules embodied in the agreement. Its fundamental principle is the making and

maintaining of all fares, rates and rules of the association."
"Do you think Senator Chandler will be able to quash the agreement?"
"What do we care for what Senator Chandler or Congress does? Nothing illegal has been done. People down at Washington are making all the fuss, but they will find that their efforts will have been for naught."

Western Commercial Congress. The eighth annual convention of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress was convened at Omaha yesterday. President G. Q. Cannon of Salt Lake opened the session. Though the terrific storm throughout the west delayed many delegates, 300 delegates greeted the presiding officer when the convention was opened. The morning session was devoted to welcoming the guests.

sion was devoted to welcoming the guests. At the beginning of the afternoon session the committees were appointed, credentials examined, and the convention regularly organized. These preliminaries occupied the greater portion of the afternoon session. Sending Their Gold to Washington. Gimbel Bros., merchants of Philadelphia, have engaged to ship \$100,000 in gold coin to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the recent agreement of Secretary Carlisle to pay

and the greenoacks sent in return. One or the members of the firm said: "We have done this simply to encourage our fellow merchants throughout the country to do likewise. Speaking for our own firm, I can say that we are willing to exchange every dollar in gold we receive for an equal amount in greenbacks."

express charges both on the gold received

and the greenbacks sent in return

Trying to Outwit Americans. Europeans have been trying to persuade the government of Nicaragua to annul the canal contract entered into with citizens of the United States. As a result, the opinion of Judge Duarte of the supreme court has been requested on the subject. The official report of the agent of the Nicaragua Canal Company has been made public, and declares that organization to be adverse to the construction of the canal under the supervision of the United States government.

Senator Chandler's Complaint. Senator Chandler has written an open letter to the President, making formal complaint against the trust and pooling agreement, now nearly finished, of the eight American railroad trunk lines and the one

Canadian line, controlling the traffic be-tween New York city and Chicago, The New Chilean Cabinet. It is announced that the new Chilean cab

net will consist of the following members:

Senor Reniifo, minister of the interior. Senor Guerrero, minister of foreign af-Senor Arce, minister of finance Senor Borgono, minister of war. Senor Toro, minister of justice. Senor Albano, minister of public works.

... Queer Conduct of a Deer.

From the Forest and Stream. Some years since, with five companions, I was still-hunting deer in Arkansas. On the morning we were to break camp I shouldered my Winchester to take a farewell tramp over the grounds we had hunted for two weeks. I had walked about one and a half miles and was standing near the end of a prairie. Behind me was a very briery utes when I heard three successive sounds of noises that were much louder and coarse than the whistle or snort of any deer I had previously heard. At first I thought it some other animal, but presently he was in sight, and when within about 200 yards of me ran into a flock of turkeys.

He would single out one and chase it arms then another until he had chase it.

away, then another, until he had chased off nine or ten, likely all of the flock, when he returned to the line, or track, he was follow-ing and came on, part of the time trotting and part of the time walking, but all the time traveling as if he were tracking some-thing. When within eighty yards of me he thing. When within eighty yards of me he came on my track and stopped, turning half around, giving me a fine shot. He was only a three-point buck, and rather small for a three-pointer, but he seemed to be on the warpath, judging by the way he chased the turkeys, and he seemed to care very little for me. Now, I have frequently heard deer whistle when frightened, and have heard them snort from the same cause, but this deer made altogether a louder and different noise from either.

Confident of It. From the Detroit Free Press.

Lady of the house-"I should think you would be afraid to come around in the back yard. I notice you didn't do it last week on account of our big dog."

Tramp—"No'm. But I knew that dog wasn't here no more." Lady of the house—"How did you know

Tramp-"I let him have that piece of the